

CHICAGO RACE RIOTS CAUSE TWENTY-FOUR FATALITIES

Two More Lives Added to Toll by Battles in "Black Belt"—Trouble Spreads to County Jail.

4,000 TROOPS GUARD

(By Associated Press)
CHICAGO, July 29.—The police's list of riot fatalities rose to 24 this morning when a negro, was killed by a detective who fired into a crowd of rioters on the South side and another negro who died in a hospital.

A vicious race fight broke out in the county jail shortly after 11 o'clock. The whites outnumbered the black 20 to 1 and the guards were swept aside when they tried to strangle the trouble at the spot.

Four thousand soldiers with full war equipment stood ready today to quell the rioting.

A hundred negroes and an equal number of whites either fought in the streets and allies or covered in their homes while shots were fired, mounted policemen galloped along the boulevards, patrol wagons dashed through the streets with prisoners and wounded, women and children screamed as men fought with cudgels, knives and fists.

When the rioting, which started Sunday night with the stoning and drowning of a negro who had drifted into the water of a beach used by whites, broke out again last night, Mayor Thompson asked Governor Lowden for troops. The Governor who was on his way to Lincoln, Neb., turned back at Burlington, Ia., and acting Governor Oglesby gave Adjutant General Dickson orders to mobilize necessary soldiers. By midnight four regiments were in armor on the southside, but by that time the police had cleared the streets for the night and began collecting the dead and injured and rounding up looters.

Resentment of Negroes
The taste of blood Sunday night whetted the appetites of hundreds of adventurous persons who had long grieved at the rapid influx of negroes who have spread over a large territory formerly constituting a fine residential quarter of the southside. Property had decreased in value and whites had migrated to other parts of the city by thousands but many others had clung to their homes, while the streets and one of the large parks became thronged with negroes.

Both parties to the contest, enraged by stories of the cruelties of the other during Sunday night's melee, deliberately armed themselves last night and went out to stalk their prey. As soon as darkness fell the fighting in various forms became fierce.

In some cases, negroes in automobiles dashed through the streets firing at any whites encountered. In other cases whites attacked the buildings occupied by negroes, shooting through windows and doors, while the inmates fled back from barricades. Bands of both races marched through the streets and meeting, fought battles that ceased only when the pavement was covered with dead and wounded or the mounted police had spurred their horses through the mass.

Dragged From Street Cars.
Many incidents of fights had to do with struggles with knives and razors added to the casualties. Men and women were dragged from street cars until the company stopped running them through the affected area. In one instance a band of whites passing mansion on Grand Boulevard and representing the occupancy of the place by blacks were fired on from the house.

As the night wore and the bands of terrorists were broken up by the policemen, looters and incendiaries appeared. Several houses were fired on and was burned. A number of stores were broken open and sacked.

Toward daylight the less aggressive having been driven to cover, worn out with fighting or jailed, a number of white rioters invaded the downtown quarter, beat negroes found on the street and dragged covering porters from all night restaurants and hotels to the streets, flogging them unmercifully.

Among those injured during the night were three members of the Seventh regiment who were beset by negroes while on the way to their armory. Corporal W. T. Riggs was shot in the back; Charles T. Williams was (Continued on Page Two).

ANDERSON ARRAIGNED ON MURDER CHARGE

MUNCIE, Ind., July 29.—George, alias William Anderson, was arraigned in Delaware county circuit court here Tuesday on a charge of first degree murder, following his capture in a thicket near Honey Creek late Monday night.

According to county officials, Anderson will be brought to trial for the murder of Clyde Benadum, following an attempt to rob Benadum's drug store, as speedily as possible, owing to fear that Anderson might either escape again, or be attacked by a mob. There is little fear that any violence will be attempted by Muncie people, although there is a strong feeling against the murderer here. A large crowd assembled outside the county jail when Anderson was brought here from Newcastle late Monday night, but there were no threats made at that time. Officials do not anticipate any race difficulties.

"I, Mary MacLane," Has Experience For New Book; is Guest at City Jail by Request of Modiste

CHICAGO, July 29.—Things haven't been going at all well with Mary MacLane, author of "I, Mary MacLane," and heroine of the frenzied film, "Men Who Have Made Love to Me."

No, indeed. There's only one consolation, it would appear—there will be lots of material for a new book before Mary gets out of her trouble.

Mary was entertaining a friend in her home at 420 Wrightwood avenue recently when who should drop in but Pat Loftus and Gregory Moran, the handsome detectives in the whole detective bureau.

They brought with them, for Mary's benefit, a curious document from the pen of Mme. Alla Ripley, modiste, 620 Michigan avenue, and Judge John R. Newcomer. It asked for Mary's arrest on the charge of larceny by baillee.

Attorney Sidney J. Frank threw some light on the manuscript, saying that when Mary was about to stage her play for the camera, Mme. Ripley loaned her gowns and furs and hats and tunic. These were to be returned or paid for, according to Frank. He says they were not brought back, nor was there any money given Mme. Ripley for them.

So they took I. Mary, to Detention Home No. 1, and her friend accompanied her and talked of getting bond. The detectives asked the young author if she could furnish a cash bond.



Mary MacLane.

But Mary had only \$5 cents. So she was asked to remain until the amount of the bond was obtained, which was a short time later.

ELEMENTS IN TREATY DESTROY EACH OTHER, DECLARES THOMAS IN SENATE

(By Associated Press)

WASHINGTON, July 29.—Expressing doubt as to the merits of the league of nations and pointing out that either the league covenant or the "peace of force" with which it is linked must in the end perish, Senator Thomas, Democrat, Colorado, told the senate today he had reached no final decision as to the treaty of Versailles.

While hoping that the great war had so uplifted human morality and intellect as to make permanent peace possible Senator Thomas said he could see "no evidence of such a change."

"The world is today more turbulent, and scarcely less bloody than before the signing of the armistice," he continued. "The people of no nation on earth seem inclined either to peace or to the arts of peace. The passions and discontent of man rock the earth."

Internationalism Menace.
"Wars cannot be averted by any plans, leagues or precautions unless the minds of men become averse to war; and I am unable to accept the theory that men can be made merciful, wise and moderate by treaty regulations. I make no plea for Germany. She richly merits every requirement which the treaty has imposed upon her. But the Germans are human beings, inspired by human impulses. They have not accepted this treaty. It will be respected only so long as the allied powers can dictate."

The league of nations is internationalism in its frame work, if not in its substance. The spirit of nationalism was never more assertive than it is now. President Wilson's announcement of the right of self determination was like deep calling unto deep. The response greeting it was universal. Internationalism would be a menace if it were not an unattainable dream. Through no such agency can wars be banished from the affairs of men.

"My study of the causes of human strife have convinced me, much against my inclinations that the optimism of those in times past and of those now living regarding the establishment of permanent internationalism regulations of any sort must prove disappointing. I am also aware that we cannot return to the old conditions and expect to avoid the old consequences. Hence this address is not a plea for treaty rejection. It may be better in operation than it seems in theory. I have read the draft of the league many times and I am not yet prepared to pass final judgment upon its merits."

Treaty Conflict of Ideals
"But I have learned that a league for peace is the unwelcome companion of a peace of force. Their ways are divergent, their objects antagonistic."

COMMITTEE ORDERS FAVORABLE REPORT ON COLOMBIA PACT

(By Associated Press)

WASHINGTON, July 29.—Favorable reports on the treaty with Colombia was ordered today by the senate foreign relations committee without a dissenting vote. A motion to reduce from \$25,000,000 to \$15,000,000, the amount payable to Colombia for the partition of Panama was defeated 12 to 2.

The treaty, pending since 1914, will be taken up immediately by the senate which probably will consider it in open session. Its ratification was expected within a few days, with a vote today regarded as possible.

Guests Fly Over From Dayton To Visit Folks

The time is here—guests now are flying over from neighboring towns to make calls.

Last Sunday Miss Blanche Van Buskirk and Verne Whelan of Dayton "dropped in" on Mr. and Mrs. Richard Cutter for a short visit, making the trip in an airplane. Mr. Whelan is an instructor at the Wright field and uses an aeroplane on many trips out of the city.

The plane landed in the Hoover field near Chester. Late in the afternoon the couple casually climbed into the machine and flew home.

their details inconsistent. The league, inspired by unselfish and uplifting impulses, typifies peace and reconciliation. The treaty based upon passion and self interest, embodies suppression, reparation, indemnities, partition, punishment. The league proposes a plan for a new order in world affairs, the treaty perpetuates the order of the world as it is.

"The treaty is doubtless the best that the conflict of ideals and interests could have produced. But its containing elements cannot co-exist, for they are mutually destructive. If the conditions of the treaty persist, the league will perish. If the covenant survives, the treaty must temper its harsher features to conform with the mission of the league."

"If I could write a covenant for a league to enforce peace I would, bearing in mind the arbitration treaties of 1913, and continuing allied association for treaty enforcement, confine it to the English speaking nations and colonies of the world. There are the institutions of free men, theirs the wealth, the commerce. If they can not save the world it is past all redemption."

HOUSE LINED UP IN BATTLE OVER SALE OF SURPLUS FOODS

(By Associated Press)

WASHINGTON, July 29.—House Republicans and Democrats today lined up for bitter debate on the attitude of the war department in selling its surplus food stocks, valued at \$120,000,000. A resolution requesting Secretary Baker to adopt a policy of immediate sale of the products direct to the consumers was under consideration.

In its report recommending passage of the resolution the Republican majority of the house war investigating committee charged Secretary Baker with withholding the food from the public to benefit private interests. A minority report submitted today by the Democrats on the committee included a statement of the secretary saying "the policy has been and is to sell in the best markets and as speedily as possible."

William Asks Catholics Not To Use Chapel Which Was Made Sacred To Him

LONDON, July 29.—The Berlin newspapers say that the former German emperor has written to the archbishop of Posen, asking him to preserve the protestant chapel at Posen for protestant services and not to convert it to Catholic use.

The former monarch said that it would be unbearable to him to have Roman Catholic services celebrated in the chapel, into which he had put his whole soul and in which he prayed for victory for Germany.

Over Four Thousand Yanks Taken Prisoner During War

(By Associated Press)

WASHINGTON, July 29.—A re-checking by the war department of figures up to June 3 shows the total number of Americans captured by the enemy in France was 4,450, of whom 316 were officers. The 28th division was the heaviest loser with 18 officers and 714 men and the 26th next with 19 officers and 438 men. The eighth division reported one man captured.

Transports To Be Used On South American Line

(By Associated Press)

WASHINGTON, July 29.—Four 17-knot ships, among the larger vessels now being used as transports will be turned back to the shipping board immediately and placed in South American passenger and freight service out of New York after they are overhauled.

Semi-monthly sailing will be made, it was said today at the shipping board, and the vessels probably will sail at several ports on the Atlantic coast of South America. Details were to be announced later.

15,000 CHICAGO STREET RAILWAY MEN WALK OUT

Strike Voted at Midnight Mass Meeting—Traffic Conditions Serious.

(By Associated Press)

CHICAGO, July 29.—Fifteen thousand street railway employees went on strike for higher wages at 4 o'clock this morning, completely tying up the surface and elevated systems of the city.

The worst traffic conditions that Chicago has faced in many years prevailed in the downtown "loop district" today. No traffic policemen were on duty, most of them being detailed to riot squads in the black belt, and trucks, motorcycles, bicycles, one-horse express wagons, taxicabs and touring cars of various types, jammed the crossings.

Every vehicle was loaded to extreme capacity by persons seeking to reach places of employment and the sidewalks were crowded with pedestrians who chose walking as the best means of overcoming the stoppage of surface and elevated railway service.

Drivers Ignore Danger.
Despite the peril to passengers and pedestrians drivers almost without exception, forced their vehicles through the crossing tangle with reckless abandon.

Street car companies made no attempt to run cars and workers depended on steam lines, automobiles and other vehicles to reach their places of business. Early last night heads of the unions and officials of the street railway companies reached an agreement to fix the wages of the men at approximately 65 cents an hour, and grant an eight hour day with time and a half for overtime. It was thought this action would avert a walk out, but at a mass meeting shortly before midnight the men repudiated an agreement and employees voted to strike at 4 o'clock today.

The employees demanded 85 cents an hour, an increase of 77 per cent over present wages, an eight hour day and time and a half for overtime.

Strike Vote Unanimous.

Six thousand of the surface and elevated men attended the meeting at the carmen's auditorium at which the strike vote was carried with a shout that appeared almost unanimous. Representatives of the men attempted to give an explanation of the negotiations between themselves and the companies' officials at which the compromise was reached; but the men swept their officials from the stage by a vote of 15,000 to 1. One of their number, said to represent the radical element in the union to the platform the men carried the strike vote with a roar, then proclaimed in favor of an eighty-five cents an hour wage, an eight hour day, a six hour day Sunday and a six day week.

For two hours William Quinlan, president of the Carmen's union, fought to get the compromise proposition before the meeting. He was aided by other officials. Finally L. D. Board, member of the International Board of the union, attempted to place the terms of the agreement as wages before the meeting. Getting a brief silence he said:

"Remember men we are not fighting the traction companies in this matter. We are fighting the Chicago public."

"Public Be Damned"

"To hell with the public; the public be damned," several shouts and Bland threw up his hands and sat down. Quinlan attempted to talk to the surface men and William Mylan, president of the elevated trainmen's division of the Union made another futile effort to be heard but a crowd lifted Charles Dreckman, a conductor to the platform and thereafter those favoring rejection of the wage compromise were out of control of the gathering.

The strike vote carried shortly before midnight with the provision that the walkout take place at 4 a. m. As soon as it carried, runners went to nearby elevated stations and notified the strike men that it rolled up to the platform. Others went to surface car lines and boarded street cars to inform the crews. Within an hour all employees had the information and by a little after 4 o'clock this morning the last of the cars had been run into the barns. By 4:30 o'clock the barn doors were rolled shut and the strike was in effect. Mr. Veatch, superintendent of transportation said they would remain shut until his superiors ordered them opened for a resumption of service.

Meantime large manufacturers and shop keepers had accepted the information conveyed by the late editions of the morning papers and early extras of the morning papers that danger of a strike had passed through a wage agreement reached by representatives of the men and the companies. As a result there was little preparation for conveyance of workers to places of employment and business.

HUNS TO EXPOSE SECRETS OF WAR

(By Associated Press)

BERLIN, Monday, July 28.—(By the Associated Press)—Socialist motions to hasten the bill establishing a state tribunal to investigate the cause of the war and the guilt for it, passed the national assembly at Weimar today by a large majority.

Dr. Edward David, minister of the interior, said that Germany must have such an institution to offset the entente's proposed court. Under the present plan secret documents would be published first, then those relating to the armistice and, finally, those relating to the outbreak of the war.

"The truth will be very painful to some people," Dr. David declared, "but it will be a blessing to the nation as a whole."

Ford Shown Hiking Across Country Between Sessions of His Million-Dollar Libel Suit



Henry Ford, at right, walking on outskirts of Mt. Clemens with friends and resting by roadside.

During the hearing of his million-dollar libel suit against the Chicago Tribune, Henry Ford manages to take daily walks into the country around Mt. Clemens, where the trial is being held. He appears serious in the upper picture, but wears a broad smile as he rests.

LEAGUE APPLIES U. S. PRINCIPLES TO WORLD PROBLEMS, CLAIMS GAY

(By Associated Press)

WASHINGTON, July 29.—The league of nations was praised in the senate today by Senator Gay, democrat, Louisiana, as "the practical application of the principles of the American Government to the problem of reconstruction of the world under the clearest and best adjustment of governmental affairs ever put in operation since the Divine Master came to earth and preached the gospel of peace and good will to all men."

COUNTRY, RIGHT OR WRONG, NOW THEORY--THOMAS

Friends' Speaker Flays Capitalistic System, Brings Out Domination of State.

"We know that it is not right for the United States to intervene in Mexico, and yet I dare say that 50 per cent of you will hem and haw when we do it and say, 'No, it is not right, but the state has done it, therefore...'"

"Now the reason for the attitude toward the state is found in economic rivalry, backed by a false conception of the state, backed in turn by paganism, which seems innate," said Norman Thomas, editor of the "World Tomorrow," before the Young Friends conference at Earlham Tuesday.

"I claim that more lives have been offered to the demands of modern states than were ever offered up by heathens. I hear it said that 'all we have, all we are, we owe to the state.' That I say is all bosh. You have a language, a religion, a literature, science, art, and you do not owe them to the state, do you? The state is nothing but a convenient organization of men and women, and whether the state is for the individual, or the individuals for the state, is the all-important question."

Thomas branched into a historical discussion of the progress of industries and the effect from competition and the lack of co-operation.

Traces Industrial Evolution
"In the old days every man was for himself. He had the joy of his trade, of learning his task, and perfecting his skill. The hand industry made three villages, practically every family sufficient unto itself," said the speaker. "Then an interesting thing happened—machinery was invented. The new era had its beginning in England in the eighteenth century."

"People laughed at Henry Ford because he did not know who Benedict Arnold was, but while if one is to enter into politics, it is a good thing to know something about that sort of history, so far as the world is concerned, it matters very little. The beginning of an age of mechanically made things, however, is a vastly different thing in its influence on the world. The hand industry made three villages, practically every family sufficient unto itself, said the speaker. "Then an interesting thing happened—machinery was invented. The new era had its beginning in England in the eighteenth century."

"The bourgeois or middle class came into prominence, and people learned how to make money without labor. Industrial revolution was followed by political revolution, of course. It was here that landless men and children, some not more than six or seven years old, were brought into factories, mines and other industrial places, at the least possible wages, and the investors started to

French Industrial Work Exhibited In New York

(By Associated Press)

WASHINGTON, July 29.—After September 1 the allied army of occupation in Germany will be composed largely of French and Belgian troops, the house military committee was told today by Secretary Baker. He said there would be few American troops in this army, the figure he gave the committee was held at his request.

Polk, Lansing Substitute, Arrives At Conference

PARIS, July 29.—Frank L. Polk, the American under-secretary of state, who will take the place of Secretary Lansing at the peace conference, arrived in Paris today. Mr. Polk had a conference with the American peace delegation and will attend the meeting of the council of five this afternoon.

FRANCO-U. S. TREATY TERMS GIVEN SENATE BY PRESIDENT

Conditions of Proposed Alliance With France and Message Are Sent to Congress by Messenger.

DEMAND IS SUCCESSFUL

(By Associated Press)

WASHINGTON, July 29.—The Franco-American treaty was sent to the senate by President Wilson today.

The president did not submit the treaty in person, but sent it and the accompanying message by messenger. The president may not leave Washington on his tour of the country until August 15, owing to the excessive heat. He will confer with Secretary Daniels probably today, concerning the advisability of having the Pacific fleet await his arrival before entering San Francisco harbor.

By unanimous consent the French treaty was laid before the senate in open session at the request of Chairman Lodge of the foreign relations committee. It was referred to the committee on foreign relations without objection or discussion.

Pledges Assistance.

The Franco-American treaty is almost identical with one signed between Great Britain and France. One difference between the two, as made public by the French foreign office to which attention has been called is that the United States pledges itself to go "immediately" to the assistance of France while Great Britain "consents" to assist that country.

The president told the senate the purpose of the treaty was to provide assistance for France in case of unprovoked aggression by Germany without waiting for the advice of the council of the league of nations that such action should be taken and explained that it was to be an arrangement, "not independent of the league of nations, but under it."

"The covenant of the league of nations," the President said, "provides for military action for the protection of its members only when the advice of the council of the league is given. It is to be presumed that upon deliberation and acted upon by each of the governments of the member states only if its own judgment justifies such action."

Urges Debt to France

Pointing out that the treaty "shall receive the approval of the council of the league," the President said it would remain in force "only until upon the application of one of the parties to it, the council of the league, acting, if necessary, by a majority vote, shall agree that the provisions of the covenant of the league afford her (France) sufficient protection."

Mr. Wilson said he was moved to sign the treaty by the ties of friendship binding the two countries and the assistance France gave to America in its struggle for independence. Without this assistance, the President said, it was seriously to be doubted whether America could have won its independence and added:

"Nothing can pay such a debt."

President's Message

President Wilson's message to the senate today accompanying the Franco-American treaty follows:

Gentlemen of the Senate:
I take pleasure in laying before you a treaty with the republic of France the object of which is to secure that republic of the immediate aid of the United States of America in case of any unprovoked movement of aggression against her on the part of Germany. I earnestly hope that the treaty will meet with your cordial approval and will receive an early ratification at your hands, along with the treaty of peace with Germany. Now that you have had an opportunity to examine the great document I presented to you two weeks ago, it seems opportune to lay before you this treaty which is meant to be in effect as part of it.

It was signed on the same day with the treaty of peace and is intended as a temporary supplement to it. It is believed that the treaty of Paris with Germany itself provides adequate protection. (Continued on Page Thirteen)

Weather Forecast

For Indiana, by United States Weather Bureau: Generally fair tonight and Wednesday. Not much change in temperature.

TODAY'S TEMPERATURE.

	Yesterday.	
Noon 85	
Maximum 91	
Minimum 70	

For Wayne County, by W. E. Moore: Generally fair tonight and Wednesday except for possible local thunder showers. Continued warm. Temperature above 90 for Wednesday.

General Conditions: The weather has been generally fair from the lakes southward except for local thunder storms and light showers over Indiana and Ohio. It is considerably cooler over the maritime provinces of Canada, but the hot weather continues unbroken over the central and southern states, and also over the west. Yesterday, 100 was registered at Concordia, Kans., Grand Junction, Col., and Omaha, Neb. Warm weather also prevails over the Yukon Valley in Alaska, 86 at Tanana being reported. Chicago reports yesterday the hottest day of the summer, the mercury reaching 96. A storm over the Rocky mountains will probably cause unsettled weather within a few days.